

SUGGESTS THAT U. S. SEVER DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY---IDEA IS RADICAL ONE

Officials in Washington Wait For President's Decision to be Made Before the Cabinet Meeting Today; Idea of Severance of Diplomatic Relations With Germany Considered as Coming From a Very Authentic Source

Dutch Minister Calls on Bryan and Says His Government Stands Exactly in the Same Position as United States; British and French Ambassadors Call and Express Their "Horror and Sympathy" at the Occurrence of Friday

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Officials in Washington waited for word from the president as to what would be the policy of the United States in the crisis resulting from the sinking of the Lusitania. There is continued discussion suggesting that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany without a declaration of war. Before leaving for Philadelphia, the president looked himself in his study at the White House and gave orders he did not wish to be disturbed. He consulted with no one. It is believed he has been considering what he will submit to the cabinet tomorrow.

Chevalier Van Rappard, minister from the Netherlands, called at the State Department and made clear the situation of his government was identical to that of the United States relating to the Lusitania. After a conference with Counselor Lansing, he said citizens of Holland had lost their lives on the Lusitania, that Dutch ships had been torpedoed as had the American steamer Guilford, and that Dutch commerce suffered more severely than that of the United States.

British and French ambassadors called to express to Bryan their "horror and sympathy." Both showed deep interest in the development of public feeling.

In regard to the suggestion that the United States sever diplomatic relations with Germany, it was pointed out that such a course would have a serious effect upon the humanitarian work the United States has been conducting throughout the war.

Whatever is done, it is believed, will probably be preceded by the exchange of notes with the German government. The calling of an extra session of congress to consider the emergency, so far as can be learned, did not seem to be part of the president's plan of procedure.

President Outlines Plan

PHILADELPHIA, May 10.—The president gave to a gathering of 4000 naturalized Americans tonight the first intimation of what course the United States will pursue in the situation resulting from the loss of more than 100 Americans on the British liner Lusitania. He spoke by implication but his hearers interpreted the remarks as meaning that while the United States would remain at peace she would seek to convince Germany of the injustice to mankind of the tragedy last Friday.

"America," said the president, "must have the consciousness that on all sides it touches us and touches the heart with all nations of mankind. The example of America must be a special example and must be an example not merely of peace because it will not fight, but because, in seeking and elevating the influence of the world of strife is not. There is not such a thing as a man being too proud to fight. There is such a thing as being so right that it does not need to convince others by force that it is right."

These remarks precipitated a tumult of applause and patriotic enthusiasm emphasized by the waving of small American flags. The president made no direct reference to the Lusitania tragedy but the audience did not hesitate to read the application of his statement.

Introduced by Mayor Blankenburg, who spoke in distinctly German accents, the welcome and appeal for the simple allegiance to the United States, the president called forward the idea of foreign blood in the make-up of America by pointing out the true goal of right of American citizenship to be loyal, not to the country of one's birth, but to the land of one's adoption.

The station was densely crowded when the president arrived. As he passed along a guard of police, cheered him up from the assembled crowd. Wilson acknowledged them with smiles. The cheering crowd kept up all the way to Convention Hall. The president joined in singing "America" as an opening.

Mayor Blankenburg, Secretaries Wilson and Daniels, made brief talks before the president delivered his speech. As the president rose to speak, there was a sudden and spontaneous outburst of applause. Every one present leaped to his feet, waving American flags. Amid the cheering the band played the "Star Spangled Banner."

The sentiment expressed in the president's speech was epitomized later by one of his closest advisors as "humanity first." While it has not yet been determined, he said, exactly what steps will be taken by the United States in the present crisis.

ASQUITH SPEAKS.

LONDON, May 10.—"This war was begun by Germany with a flagrant breach of treaty, and has been carried on with a progressive disregard for convention and previously accepted rules of warfare," said Premier Asquith in the House of Commons.

"These facts are universally known and there is no subject in approaching neutral governments unless the latter are prepared to take some action on the matter. We trust neutral nations are growing to realize the issues involved in this war will effect the whole civilized world, and the future of humanity."

GERMANY SENDS REGRETS.

BERLIN, May 10.—The German foreign office sent the following dispatch to the German embassy at Washington: "Please communicate the following to the State Department. 'The German government desires to express the deepest sympathy at the loss of lives on board the Lusitania. The responsibility rests, however, with the British government, which through its plan of starving the civilian population of Germany has forced the Germans to resort to retaliatory measures.'"

"In spite of the German offer to stop the submarine war in case the starvation plan is given up by the British, merchant vessels are being generally armed with guns and repeatedly have tried to ram submarines, so that previous search is impossible. If England, after repeated official and unofficial warnings, had considered herself able to declare that the boat ran no risk, and in this light, assumed the responsibility for the human life on board the steamer which, owing to its armament and cargo, was liable to destruction, the German government in spite of its heartfelt sympathy for the loss of American lives, cannot but regret that Americans felt more inclined to trust to English promises rather than to pay attention to the warnings from the German side."

MUCH MAIL LOST.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The loss of eighty-two bags of mail on the Lusitania is said by the Post Office Department to be the first ever lost at sea by the United States as a result of war. Post Office officials declined to discuss to what extent, if any, the loss of mail may enter into the international complications arising out of the sinking of the ship.

AMERICAN DOCTORS AND NURSES FIGHTING TYPHUS IN SERBIA



Left to right, back: Dr. Czaja, Miss Stephanie Hampl and Miss Mary Bondal. Front: Dr. Frank Klepal and Dr. Synarek.

This group of American nurses and physicians forms a part of the unit sent by John W. Frothingham of New York to fight typhus in Serbia. The photo was made at Skopje. It shows Dr. Czaja of Chicago; Dr. Frank Klepal of the General Hospital of Washington, D. C.; Dr. Synarek, a veteran of both Balkan wars; Miss Stephanie Hampl of Johns Hopkins Hospital of Baltimore, and Miss Mary Bondal of the Ellis Island Hospital, New York.

AJO RAILROAD PAPERS ARE FILED

Articles of Incorporation for New Road to Ajo Filed in Phoenix; Announcement of Route to be Made Soon

PHOENIX, May 10.—Clean T. Knapp, attorney for the company, will within a week make an announcement of whether the road will be built from Gila Bend to Ajo or from Tucson to Ajo.

Articles of incorporation for the Tucson, Cornelia & Gila Bend railroad were filed yesterday at Phoenix. The articles authorized a capital stock of \$3,000,000. The directors named are C. A. Briggs, president of the C. & A. Mining company; Dr. L. D. Hicks, consulting mining engineer; J. C. Greenway, general manager of the C. & A. Mining company; G. R. Campbell, a director of the same company; C. L. Knapp, a Bisbee attorney; Joe Curry, T. M. Schumacher, chairman of the board of directors of the Rock Island road; H. J. Simmons, general manager of the E. P. & S. W. railroad, and Walter Douglas, of the Phelps-Dodge interests.

Work will begin as soon as practicable. One-half of the survey is already finished. The first construction will probably be from the junction with the Southern Pacific at Gila Bend to Cornelia, a distance of 45 miles, but this is something not fully decided. Director Knapp called on the commission at Phoenix yesterday morning and notified the board that the directors will hold a meeting within the next 30 days. They will then decide definitely as to whether the road shall be built to Ajo from Tucson or from Gila Bend. When the point is determined the directors will apply for permission to issue bonds on a basis of \$20,000 a mile for construction of the road.

Railroad a Necessity.
It is 45 miles from Gila Bend to Ajo, or Cornelia, and 125 miles from Tucson. Word from Bisbee yesterday morning was to the effect that the road would be completed from Gila Bend to Ajo by this fall and the remaining section to Tucson completed at a later date.

The new railroad is needed at once for sending in the equipment for developing the Cornelia property. The test work already done has shown that there is enough ore in sight to work for 25 years—something like 40,000,000 tons. After the carbonates are taken off, the sulphides will be reached, and then it is considered likely that the ore will be shipped to Douglas for smelting. For this purpose a connection by railroad with Tucson is necessary.

CHINESE PRESIDENT SEEKING TO AVERT TROUBLE WITH JAPS



Yuan Shi Kai.

President Yuan Shi Kai of China is leading every effort to maintain an honorable peace with Japan. His efforts are not proving very fruitful, however, as the Japanese insist upon concessions which the Chinese do not feel they can grant with honor.

FINAL REPLY IS AWAITED BY ITALIANS

Italy Waits the Final Reply From Austria, Which Is Rumored to be Expected at Midnight; Break May Come

PARIS, May 10.—"The government of Italy awaits a final reply from Austria," says a Rome dispatch to La Liberté. "In the interim the publication of important decrees, which were signed at the last meeting of the cabinet, have been withheld. It is learned from an excellent source that unless the Austrian answer arrived before midnight tonight, or if the reply is unfavorable, Italy will consider the negotiations terminated."

GOVERNMENT REPLIES

WASHINGTON, May 10.—Counsel for the government filed motions in the district supreme court asking a dismissal, for lack of jurisdiction, of the suit of the Biggs National Bank against Secretary McAdoo, Comptroller Williams and United States Treasurer Burke, who are charged in the bank's complaint with conspiring to wreck the institution. The motions marked the first step of the government.

THREE MILLION AND OVER IS PROPOSED

House Votes Appropriation Bill Which Now Aggregates Close to Three and One-Quarter Million Dollars

PHOENIX, May 10.—The house completed the offering of new sections to the general appropriation bill today and tentatively agreed to take up tomorrow the bill, section by section, and go through the measure again, hoping to reach a final agreement on various sections before the bill is placed on third reading. If such plan is carried out it seems likely the act will not receive the measure before the first of next week. The bill now carries for the ensuing two years appropriations amounting to \$3,152,321.50.

Of this sum a good roads appropriation of \$500,000 and interest on the public debt of \$125,000 were added today together with \$70,000 for the maintenance of the national guard. There was a limited debate but no roll call on adopting an appropriation of \$500 to pay an extra counsel to assist the attorney general in prosecuting before the United States supreme court, the appeal of the 50 percent law. A motion was proposed by Proctor and the general appropriation bill was amended, on motion of Reed, to provide that any money expended from the sums appropriated in the bill for labor must be paid to citizens of the United States and preferably to citizens of Arizona.

A private telegram to Claypool says the semi-annual payment of taxes as passed by the late session is being referred in Gila county.

WOMAN HOSPITAL STAFF.

LONDON, May 10.—A young woman wearing a military uniform corresponding, except for the skirt, to that of a major in the British army, is seen daily in the vicinity of the War Office. Like the regular military officers attached to the War Office she has her official automobile and soldier chauffeur.

She is Dr. Louisa Garrett Anderson. With a staff of women physicians she is at present engaged in organizing for the War Office a military hospital of 500 beds in Endell street. Although it is technically impossible for a woman to hold a commission in the British army, she has been given military rank equivalent to that of a major of the Royal Medical Corps.

Dr. Anderson is the daughter of Dr. Elizabeth Anderson, who was the first woman major in England, being elected to that office in Aldeburgh, Suffolk.

"WHOLESALE MURDER" THE CORONER'S JURY VERDICT INVESTIGATING SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

Captain Turner, of the Lusitania, Testifies Before the Jury at Kinsale; Says But One Torpedo Struck the Boat; Commander Also Says He Followed the Admiralty's Caution as Much as Possible; Verdict Accuses the Kaiser

Investigation Into Sinking of the Boat by Lord Mersey Will Be Taken Up at Once; Lord of the Admiralty Says That Merchant Steamers Will Have to Take Care of Themselves As Navy Cannot Spare Destroyers to Protect.

KINSALE, May 10.—The verdict of the coroner's jury which investigated the deaths and torpedoing of the Lusitania follows: "We find this appalling crime was committed contrary to international law and conventions of all civilized nations. We also charge the officers of the submarine, the Emperor and the government of Germany with the crime of wholesale murder before the tribunal of the civilized world."

LONDON, May 10.—The Cunard liner Lusitania, sunk last week off Old Head of Kinsale, by a submarine, was struck by only one torpedo, according to the testimony of Captain Turner of the steamer, given at the coroner's inquest at Kinsale. But the deadly missile found the vital spot and sent the liner to the bottom in less than twenty minutes, carrying with her more than 1000 persons.

The evidence and testimony presented by Turner, led the jury to bring a verdict of "wholesale murder" against the German Emperor, his government, and the officers of the submarine directly responsible for the sinking of the ship. It was also disclosed by Turner and by Winston Churchill, first Lord of the Admiralty, in a statement in the House of Commons, the captain received wireless advice from the Admiralty in regard to the presence of submarines off the liner's course.

Turner, in his testimony, said he followed the advice "to the best of my ability." The character of the advice tendered by the Admiralty was not divulged and will not be until Lord Mersey opens the inquiry into the loss of the ship. Meanwhile the cause of the heavy loss of life, the absence of a naval escort, the suddenness with which the ship sank, afford room for much speculation.

Anti-German riots have been occurring in many sections of England, while the more staid business men have decided to exclude all men of the enemy's countries, even to naturalized Germans, from the exchange of the country. There has been a boom in recruiting. The recruiting was also helped by the German air raid early this morning. One hundred and twenty bombs were dropped in the South End and vicinity, but only two deaths were reported. The material damage was \$50,000.

This policy is due to the fact that the Admiralty has not sufficient destroyers to escort all merchant ships, they being required to guard the continuous stream of transports from England to France, and to protect the English coast from German raids. Naval officers are of the opinion that the use of destroyers for the protection of shipping is probably what the Germans are trying to force England to do, but they say the Admiralty, with an eye first on the naval and military needs of the country, will not divert its ships for this purpose.

Churchill expressed the belief that the steamer that was particularly threatened with destruction should be specially protected and the matter of a convoy doubtless will be further discussed in Parliament.

statement also announced Obregon had been driven back from Leon a distance of sixty miles, by the Villa army, and was retreating his forces at Iguala to Obregon. It stated, left more than two hundred dead, twelve hundred prisoners, and a number of field and machine guns in Villa's hands. It is reported the occupation of Queretaro, in Obregon's rear, by Zapata forces is said to be confirmed.

MEXICO CITY OUTBREAK.
WASHINGTON, May 10.—Dispatches to the State Department from Carranza on yesterday's outbreak in Mexico City agree it was not an attempt on the life of General Roque Gonzalez Garza, the executive, but the outcome of a personal brawl in which General Estrada was shot by General Barona, who then sought another personal enemy in the hotel where Garza lives. The Carranza agency advises say fifty were killed in the fighting.

The State Department dispatches say ten. Advice to the Spanish embassy confirm the rupture between Garza and Zapata which the State Department dispatches said was feared.

REFUSED WRIT

SAN FRANCISCO, May 10.—Maurice I. Diggs and F. Drew Campbell, whose conviction was recently affirmed, were denied a rehearing by the United States circuit court of appeals. A writ of mandate of execution of sentence will be issued within five days. It is understood counsel for the defense will ask a stay of appeal from the supreme court.